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The New Army Bill.

The bill prepared by Secretary Root providing for certain army changes was introduced in the Senate on Friday. It is second in importance only to the Army act of last year, and forms with that and with Mr. Root's Militia bill a series that recreates our army from top to bottom.

The new bill is in twenty-five sections, the first three of which consolidate the present Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay Departments into a general Department of Supplies, headed by a Major-General and consisting of four divisions, to be known as the divisions of Supply and Construction, Commissary, Finance, and Transportation, each under a Brigadier-General. The rights of officers holding permanent appointments in the existing staff departments are guarded; appointments as chiefs of department or divisions are to be for four years, and provision is made for the return of chiefs to their former grades, as in the navy. We have commented heretofore on this general proposal, and believe it highly important to the future welfare of the army.

The next seven sections deal with the Army General Staff, which is to have full supervision of all military questions. Its duties will be:

"To consider the military policy of the country and prepare comprehensive plans for the national defence, and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war; to devise means for the cooperation of the military and naval forces of the United States with a view to harmonious action in time of war; to prepare and to supervise the preparation and arrangement of material for the milltary history of the United States, and to serve as an agency through which all means of professional military information shall be, at any time, at the disposal of the War Department."

These sections are almost revolutionary, for though they follow the lines laid down in the armies of the great Powers, they are totally at variance with the laws and customs hitherto obtaining in our army. For instance, they abolish the post of General Commanding the the magnitude of its actual and pros-Army, substituting therefor a Chief of the General Staff, thus making apparent the real meaning of the title staff from command, but an officer removed assume wider duties, and in no respect ineligible for command.

The General Staff will consist of a chief, appointed from the Major-Gento have the rank and pay of Lieutenantto be a member of the General Staff.

is abolished, inspect ons hereafter being need of an Inspector-General's Departinspection, so that a General's command shall not be inspected by an officer of his selection, as in the New York National Guard now. With a General Staff ultimately responsible for the efficiency of the army, the inspections may properly be made by its officers.

Officers of the General Staff are explicitly made eligible as members in the War College, thus providing for close relations between the two bodies from which so much of benefit for the army is expected.

Other provisions of the bill deal with that may be sold; another gives rank appointed under the law of that date, infantry and cavalry officers, all of whom, though appointed within a few weeks, date their rank from a year ago. The portance to the continued efficiency of

The Burgomaster of Hoboken.

The call which Rear Admiral the Count von BAUDISSIN made last Friday upon Mayor LANKERING of Hoboken was an eminently successful social event, as might have been expected. There Count von HAUXTHAUSEN, and an Orfrock coats of the ample Hobokenese or become Japanese. in the day the Mayor had left the cigar could not be improved upon.

Only one pertinent criticism of the scenery can be made. On the little Even if she could secure the coopera- dictionaries one or two more. The dorsed thereon and annexed thereto, stating that

of icewater. What does an icewater pitcher in Hoboken? Icewater is a pleasant refrigerant for those who the historical and æsthetic proprieties.

policemen are and of right ought to be tory from dismemberment. fat-hadn't energy enough to salute, Count von HAUXTHAUSEN. Bow on bow; staring and bowing. After a few min- blasted Russian hopes in the Far East. utes' conversation the visitors depart, the Admiral stipulating that the Burgomaster shall call on him the next day.

A characteristic American decoration of the scene was " a young man who had a cigar stub in his mouth which remained there during the entire proaffair with the evident disdain of a freeborn American citizen." But the whole affair was a success. A good deal freer and easier on the side of the civil power. than it would have been in Germany, and with much less of fuss and feathers. All the pleasanter on that account to the visitors, who get all the ceremony they need in their own country. The Burgomaster of Hoboken has earned

What Can Russia Do?

a decoration.

The more carefully we consider the treaty between England and Japan, the more clearly must we recognize pective significance. It is no exaggeration to say that this international compact has revolutionized the situation in officer-not an officer removed wholly the Far East. This is true, whether we look at its effect on the contracting from regimental duties that he may parties themselves, on Russia, which suffers by it, on China, its beneficiary, or on Powers less directly interested.

land from the isolation which, coupled erals, to hold office for four years and with the absorption of her military resources in South Africa, has, for some General; four Colonels, six Lieutenant- time past, paralyzed her influence in Colonels, and twelve Majors, appointed | China, where it used to be preponderfor four years from officers of corre- ant. Should her interests in that coun- a language, of its condition during some resentative in Congress of the First sponding rank, and twelve Captains, try now be threatened, she would be definite period in its constantly chang- Kentucky district. We don't believe who may be Captains or Lieutenants, strong in the very particular where and are likewise to be detailed for four hitherto she has been weak, for through years. The Chief of Artillery, whose her alliance with Japan she would have rank is ra sed to Brigadier General, is also at her disposal a land force superior in numbers, discipline, equipment and The Inspector-General's Department efficiency to any that a European opponent could array against her in the made by the General Staff. The sole Far East. Equally patent is it that, through the alliance just concluded, ment is to provide a central bureau of Japan becomes mighty where she was but feeble, and no longer has anything to fear from the combined naval armaments of Russia and France. In a word, the land power of Japan and the sea power of Great Britain complement each other, and, together, consitiute a whole which is locally irresistible.

Upon Russia's plan to acquire a monopoly of Manchuria, which, ultimately, must have led to dominance throughout northern China, the treaty between Japan and Great Britain falls as an extinguisher. If Manchuria is to remain Chinese, the already part y condetails of the service. One section gives structed branch of the Siberian Rail-American registry to army transports way to Port Arthur will become valueless for military purposes, inasmuch as, from Feb. 2, 1901, to artillery officers traversing foreign territory, it could be obstructed at any hour. The hope, so that they may be on an equality with too, must be renounced of securing a naval station on the southeastern coast of Corea, and of thus controlling the direct maritime route bebill is short, in view of the many matters tween Vladivostock and Port Arthur, that it covers, and of very great im- which, being thus condemned to segregation from each other will be comparatively useless. In fine, the secret purpose which has impelled Russia to expend vast sums of money upon the Siberian trunk line-the purpose of gaining preponderance on the west coast of the Pacific-is now nipped in the bud. So far as any forecast can be drawn from the new situation, Russia's was an effective contrast between the dream of the conquest of Pekin is now splendor of the Admiral, his aide, as far from fulfilment as her dream of the conquest of Constantinople. So derly de luxe in all their majesty of long as the present treaty between bright uniform, and the elegant sim- Japan and England shall hold good, it plicity of Mayor LANKERING and Presi- will seemingly be the destiny of China dent DINAN of the Tax Board in their either to remain intact and independent,

cut. The Chief of Police who with the That the prestige of France and Ger-President of the Tax Board helped the many has been relatively dimmed at Mayor receive, looked sufficiently mili- Pekin by the treaty between Japan tary and official for three, even if his and England is too obvious to need is is shown by the great Oxford dicuniform was several diameters less demonstration. Of late each of those tionary. The word "annunciation" is aureate than those of the guests. Early Powers has had great influence with represented there with a pronounced as store where he transacts his unofficial feared. Henceforth neither French nor nounced as sh; the two letters A and E business. If there was any odor of German diplomacy will be able to exert were edited by different persons so the sovereign herb about him, it was any pressure upon China, backed as that it is clear that in England both protoo faint to be detected, especially in that country will feel herself to be in nunciations exist in good usage, and Hoboken, where everybody smokes, the last resort by the Japanese Army therefore both should be represented A roll-top desk to the back of him; a and the British fleet. No doubt, France in the dictionary. So, in his preface, small table to the side of him, the Presi- and Germany will be permitted, tem- Dr. MURRAY tells how at a scientific dent of the Tax Board one side of it, porarily, at all events, to keep the small | meeting he heard the word " gaseous " the Chief by the other, the Mayor waited territorial accessions which they have pronounced in six different ways by as the illustrious visit, conscious that the won respectively in southwestern China many eminent physicists, each of whom grouping and general tableau effect and in Shantung; but not a step further presumably could claim the support can they now hope to go.

the combined naval strength of those three Powers would be inadequate to cope with that of their opponents in love it. In a way it is the official and the waters of the Far East, because national American drink; but we are the Anglo-Japanese fleet, besides being surprised that it had the cheek to show at least equal in magnitude, would itself in the Hoboken City Hall, where possess incomparably superior naval its presence seems almost a violation of | bases in the Japanese and Chinese harbors. To enter upon such a contest Well, there stood the dauntless three, with any prospect of success Russia would need the help, not only of Gerand there stood the big icewater pitcher, many and France, but also that of the ashamed of itself, let us hope, and blushing pinker. The Admiral, the United States, which would carry with Aide and the Orderly came along in a it the invaluable naval bases in the carriage drawn by two spanking grays | Philippines. No help from the United and surrounded by a concourse of com- States will be forthcoming for the purfortable and placid Hobokenites. The pose of disturbing a situation, which, party landed at the City Hall without as shaped by the new treaty, assures accident. A fat policeman-the adjec- the maintenance of the "open door " tive is superfluous, for all Hoboken and the preservation of China's terri-

Checkmated in the Far East, Russia but he waved a fat hand encouragingly can only seek elsewhere for a retrieval in the direction of the Mayor's office. of her prestige, and she may now be A policeman has seen Aldermen and strongly tempted to enter on a policy district leaders, and is too familiar with of revenge. England, which has blocked greatness to be moved. At the door the Czar's progress in Manchuria, as of the Council Chamber the Orderly she has blocked it on the Bosporus, is dexterously whipped off the capes of herself by no means proof against at-Admiral and Aide. Then the two, tack. She is vulnerable in India, in radiant with gold, advance upon the Egypt and in South Africa. It is by group. The Admiral and the Mayor no means impossible that the French and shake hands for two whole minutes by Russian fleets combined might conthe watch. It is safe to say that no trive to disembark an army in Cape other American Burgomaster will be Colony; and, if this enterprise misfavored with so long a shake. The carried, it is at least conceivable that President of the Tax Board and the a Russian land army might reach the Chief of Police are introduced to the Indus or the Nile. It may yet turn Admiral. The Admiral introduces the out that the Russian Bear cannot be Mayor, President and Chief to the worried with impunity, and that, if shut out from a coveted field, he may show everybody bows, including the loungers his prowess in another direction. 'Tis who are stretching their necks at the an ill wind that blows nobody good, and door of the office and can't be kept out | it is possible that some of England's vicby three policemen who are themselves | tims may profit by the stroke that has

A Blow at the Dictionary

American scholars of late years have been treating with little respect the sacred fetish of American education, the grammar and the spelling book. ceeding and who regarded the whole The conclusive argument " the dictionary says so " leaves them unaffected. Harvard, perhaps, has been somewhat more conspicuous than the other colleges in the effort to overthrow the old gods, and it is at Cambridge that the latest blow has been struck at them by Prof. EDWARD S. SHELDON in his Presidential address on "Practical Philology " before the Modern Language Convention. Prof. SHELDON is probably the high-

est American authority on linguistics now living; he ought to know the English language if any man does, for he prepared the etymologies in Webster's dictionary, a notable achievement of American scholarship. Nevertheless to the teachers of languages in the colleges Prof. Sheldon protested against the schoolboy awe with which grammars are regarded by most persons, as containing rules to which people must conform, and against the prevalent belief that English dictionaries contain all the words that anybody has the right At a stroke the treaty relieves Engto use and that any word may be used if it is in the dictionary. Such ideas stand in the way of sound scholarship "We look on grammar," he said, speaking for all students of language, " simply as the description of the structure of ing history and to us a dictionary is a nexact, of these words and phrases."

> of grammars as supplying rules that beginners may follow, Prof. SHELDON admits, and also the fact that the popular view is almost inevitable from the usual highly developed forms of inflection: but he holds that belief in the sacrosanct quality of the rules becomes a stumbling block for the student when he advances beyond the schoolboy stage.

All dictionaries are inevitably incomplete, both as regards the words included and the meanings given, so long as a language is living and growing, as the English language is; but in the matter of pronunciation Prof. Sheldon holds that they are especially inadequate. The pronunciation in all dictionaries consistent with certain spellings. The student of language has no business with the right and the wrong of the existing usage of language, he must is harder to get rid of than preconceived ideas on such matters, for educated people in general hold to their opinions and their customs are beastly." about what is wrong and what is right in language very firmly, and are unwilling to unlearn them, yet there is colloquial speech which furnishes the cause it is freest from intrusive artificial influences."

That colloquial pronunciation the dictionaries should register. "It may not always be easy to tell what good usage sanctions, but that does not com- should go to a college and a law school pel us to give up the recognition of a and still be capable of making a speech good colloquial English, to be used as so intolerably asinine as the one which well as a more formal English, each in the Hon. CHARLES KENNEDY WHEELER its proper place." How necessary it made last Friday. the Chinese Court, because each was s. while in "enunciation" the c is proof good usage; yet his dictionary gives What counter-move can Russia make? but two pronunciations and American

part," pronounced in some parts of the United States and silent in others, should both be recorded in the dictionary till one sound suppresses the other.

Among the changes that will be difficult to note are those of initial and final sounds in the flow of speech, for instance, "this year" which we actually pronounce "thishyer," "that year "thachyer," "don't you " "donchye," a great deal " " a gray deal " and so forth. No dict onary suggests these pronunciations, yet no English-speaking person pronounces these phrases otherwise and the sounds are right, not because they are in accordance with philological law but because they are in accordance with good usage. Some colloquial uses are doubtless vulgar, but a great many are perfectly good.

On spelling Prof. SHELDON barely touched, yet what he did say was opposed to the ordinary opinion favoring retention of the old forms. " Etymological spelling inevitably hampers the student of linguistics more or less because it gives no hint of the actual changes through which the language has passed in the last centuries; it ignores, or rather it conceals, a great part of the history of the language." The idea is that language is a living growth, an utterance from the mouth rather than a writing down with the pen, and that the searcher in phonetics will be surer to ascertain the real facts about it than the man who accepts conventionalized signs having little regard to sounds.

So modern science shakes faith in the old palladiums. The dictionary is good enough authority, if you can find no better. The grammar and the spelling book will do for schoolboys. The educated man must trust to his own reading, his own experience. Language is a living, growing, therefore ever changing organism, and the words and pronunciation that were good in our youth may have changed before we reach old age. It can do no harm to the dictionary, with its companion idols, know that our neighbors probably speak as good English as we do and that it is only the uneducated who are cock sure and appeal to the dictionary; scholars accept the English tongue in the form they find it.

Mr. Carmack's Principles of the

Constitution. According to Senator CARMACK'S oint resolution, " to maintain the relation of sovereign and subject between the Government of the United States and a people under its dominion would be re ugnant to the principles of the Constitution."

Mr. CARMACK has been pretty slow to discover the principles of the Constitution. Why has he not raised his voice against maintaining the relation of sovereign and subject between the Government of the United States and the inhabitants of Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, Oklahoma and the District of Columbia?

The Philippines are not the only repugners to the principles of the Constitution as interpreted by the spiritually potent ED CARMACK.

Paducah and the Prince.

The Hon CHARLES KENNEDY WHEEL-ER, a Paducah Democrat, is the Repthat he represented his constituents and phrases used in a language in some speech in abuse of the Administration without a scratch. periods of its life with definitions, often and Prince HENBY. The people of A new duty is imposed upon theatre Kentucky justly pride themselves upon The necessity and the convenience their hospitality. They are incapable of insulting a guest or of falling short in courtesy to a guest. It is safe to leave Mr. Wheeler to their judgment. As for | The lives of people in the pit are too valuthe Democrats who applauded him, what able to be crushed out by others falling on college study of dead languages with can be said except that Fate is humor- them from the balcony. ous and sometimes sends to Congress men who would be much more appropriately bestowed in an idiot asylum?

izations can be said to think, that their istration. districts will like them for spitting at a coming guest and at a friendly people. law, introduced into the Assembly by Mr. So feeble and perverted is the intelligence of some demagogues. They believe that there is something peculiarly American and patriotic in yapping at foreign countries and rulers. " What do we care about is influenced by many misconceptions the good will of the German people?" that affect the standard of correctness asks the sapient WHEELER. Such soutof speech, for instance, the desire to be tering jobbernowls disgrace themselves but they cannot disgrace the the waters of Suffolk county. Brooklyn is a certain percentage of fools. As for ent and prospective, and if there is water the manners of WHEELER and his apinvestigate the actual facts. Nothing plauders, old Capt. Dampien's phrase about certain other savages hits them

According to the Congressional Directory WHEELER is a graduate of the Southwestern University and the Lebaundoubtedly a colloquial form of Erg- non Law School. This brings to mind lish, used among educated people, which | that boiling youth at the University of "damned abbolition sheet." "I am in reply, "that any man should go to the University of Virginia to graduate a traitor and a blackguard and so ignorant as to spell 'abbolition' with two try to do the thing it has never done b's." And we are sorry that a man

The Racing Bill.

The bill now before the Senate at Albany to amend the present racing law so as to confer upon the New York Racing Commission the power to sanction or to forbid, in their discretion, the incorporation of associations intending to hold running race me tings and steeplechase meetings in this State, should be passed. The proposed amendment, as introduced by Senator ELSBERG, provides that

"No certificate of incorporation wherein the right to conduct running or steeplechase race meetings is claimed shall hereafter be filed without the approval of the State Racing Commission intable steed a big pink-and-white pitcher | tion of Germany as well as France, sounds of the letter r in words like in its opinion the purposes of this set and the pub-

lic interests shall be promoted by such incorporation, and that such incorporation will be conducty to the interests of legitimate racing."

The bill also empowers the Racing Commission to determine whether any association now prepared to conduct races shall be permitted to exist.

The President of the commission, Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, avers that the prime object of the measure is to prevent the formation of racing clubs in this State whose meetings would interfere seriously with those of the present associations, and, also, to discourage associations in any part of the State whose existence might be detrimental to the best interests of racing. As the law now stands, racetracks may be built without any assurance on the part of their promoters that the commission will grant them a license to conduct meetings; and if the commission were legally authorized to nip such undertakings in the bud, the expense and embarrassment incident to the construction of undesirable courses would be avoided.

The commission's position is clear. It asks for no greater authority than is necessary to protect the rights of the associations now doing business which have shown that they deserve protection. To permit the competition of other associations unwilling or for any reason unable to furnish the assurance that their meetings will be conducted in accordance with the rules and ideas which have made horse racing decent and profitable in the past would obviously be unjust to the real friends of the sport. The notion that the commission desires in any way to restrict the expansion of racing of a wholesome and legitimate sort is without foundation.

The beneficial influence of the commission upon racing and, necessarily therefore, upon the industry of breeding, has been plainly shown by the vastly increased popularity of the sport during the past few years, and particularly in 1901; by the value of the stakes which have been offered, nearly \$1,500,000 having been paid to the owners of winning horses last year, and by the increased value of thoroughbreds. During 1901 the sales of thoroughbreds at public auctions aggregated \$1,631,788, and it is estimated that the total amount of money invested in them during the year exceeded \$2,000,000.

The Racing Commission has shown that it appreciates thoroughly the object for which it was established; that it knows how to keep the racetrack free from the unscrupulous and irresponsible, and that, above all, it understands the true relation of racing to breeding. Senator Elsberg's bill as originally introduced, and not as amended by Senator McCarren, should become a law.

If ROBERT FITZSIMMONS can prevail against James Jeffeles when they put glove against glove on the appointed day, etween May 10 and May 20, it will not be because ROBERT is better than he was, but because JAMES is not so good. At his best James is beyond question mightier than ROBERT in like condition But it is always interesting to see great men take each other's measure, however unequal the measurements may prove to be.

How often have people watched the owners of seats on the front row of a theatre balcony, expecting to see them stumble and fall over the very low railing usually to be found on guard. At last a man has fallen, a citizen of Madison, Wis., named BULLOCK Luckily he injured no one seriously; and he himself being probably in that state which always seems to attract more or less incomplete list of the words when he made his boorish and braying the especial care of Providence, escaped

ushers. Every holder of a ticket in the front row of a balcony must be carefully looked over, and if in the usher's opinion he is unable to walk a chalk line, he must find another seat or get his money back.

The liquor situation as it concerns New York city is clearly presented in Governor ODELL'S answer to Dr. PARKHURST. The Probably Mr. WHEELER and his fellow first duty in the matter of seeing that the oafs think, so far as such inferior organ- law is enforced lies with the city admin-

The merits of the bill to repeal the Burr Morgan of Brooklyn, depend entirely upon the statement made in its favor that " a large surplus of water is running to waste in Suffolk county," and that "there is no other source of supply to which Brooklyn can turn for relief, which it is possible to render available inside of eight or ten

The Burr law forbade Brooklyn to take country. Every country is entitled to unquestionably in distress for water, presto spare in Suffolk county, the Burr law should be repealed.

Cuba's knocks on the door of the United his disoff perfectly: "They have no manners States' good faith, grow harder. The obligation to open it doesn't grow less.

The Ostend Manifeste.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Senator Carmack, in his "great" speech on the Philip-pines, said that "the Democratic party has never acquired one inch of territory that it the dictionaries do not recognize. "It is the natural, careless, unconscious, rice just before the war to step his of that territory should be clothed with all the rights of American citizenship and that they should be protected by all the guaranties philologist with his best material be- sorry," said the distinguished editor of the Constitution; that they should be organized into self-governing communities and finally admitted as States of the Ameri-

but did the Democratic party never Did Senator Carmack ever hear of the Ostend manifesto"? Did the Democratic party, when its Administration proposed, in 1854, to "wrest" Cuba from Spain, contemplate the admission of Cuba as a State of the Union? Did it worry about the consent of the governed, or was it tormented by any of the scruples which now prevent it from agreeing to expansion?

BOSTON, Feb. 14. POUGLAS" DEMOCRAT.

No Ohio Man. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET. In this morning's SUN you say, 'For the first time in many years there is no Ohio man in the President's Cabiand none holding any one of the higher ex-tive or diplomatic offices." For once you are one. The present Secretary of State, Mr. John y. Is an Olio man, having been a citizen of Onto many years and receiving his appointment to that State.

LEANDER H. CRALL.

And he was born in Indiana.

Still Pursued By Trouble.

From the Catholic Standard and Times.

"Wealthy, is he! Why, the last time I saw him he had trouble keeping the wolf from the door."

"Well, now he has trouble keeping his poor relations from the porte cochère."

ENGLISH WOMEN OVERDRESSED? Wall From British Masculinity Oppressed

by Tales of Coronation Clothes. The growing agitation of John Bull's vomen folks over what shall be worn and what shall not be worn at the coronation festivities in London next summer has greatly stirred up some sections of masculine England. The newspapers have given up a great deal of their space to ington's possession before he was 21 and predictions about the "magnificent dressing" and the display of costly fabrics which everybody is expecting, and the women's papers are filled with columns of details concerning the gowns of this noble lady

and that. Masculine England, about whose coronation coats and trousers nobody is writing anything to speak of, doesn't like it a bit. Bold spirits are writing to the Times to ask if the women are not thinking too much about their clothes. Several have even hinted that English women are beginning to look overdressed.

One indignant Englishman in a letter to a woman's paper takes the matter very seriously indeed. He tells of lunching in a fashionable restaurant in which there were also a duchess, several peeresses and many noble ladies, and of being told by an English woman, whose views were similar to his own, that "there was scarcely a woman in the room who did not look more like a demi-mondaine than an English lady.

"Smothered in finery," is a phrase used of English women in one of the letters of protest against the raptures over femininity's coronation clothes. Here is part of a protest from Robert Hichens, who is best known as the author of "The Green Carnation," the novel which satirized Carnation," the novel which satirized Oscar Wilde and his set a few years ago, nd of several other works of a similar character

Surely English women are breaking all bounds in the matter of dress Surely half London is ridiculously, and I will add offensively, overdressed. I have been in London for the last ten seasons, if not for the whole, at any rate, for part of the sum-mer, and it seems to me that with each succeeding year, despite the delicious example of the Queen, the rank and file of society lose more in taste and descend

deeper into exaggeration.

"Last season I was perpetually sur-rounded by hats which were grotesque, or which seemed grotesque to my masculine eye. I encountered distinguished ladies who looked as if tricked out to dance before the car of a modern Bacchus in a climate more cold than that of Naxos.

"I saw perpetually young girls, even debutantes, laboring under masses of feathers and flowers, and elderly dowagers bedizened till their poor, tired faces, peering forth from a cloud of juvenile chiffons, looked really older than the hills.

People will, no doubt, be found to object that there have always been overdressed women in society; that Trackeray has women in society; that Thackeray laughed at them; that Punch has catured them; that these remarks of mine are as old as the dowagers and the hills.

But I contend that there is a steady

crescendo in the extravagance of modern English women in regard to dress and that there is also a crescendo in the elaboration of costume. I solemnly affirm that in my time, hats, for instance, have become each season more preposterus, more flamboyant, more towering and overwhelming.
"When I was young I do not remember

seeing young misses staggering under ebon sarcophagi from which sprouted the feathers of a whole ostrich farm, or staring upon the world from beneath flower gardens edged with fur—of all horrible and unnatural combinations commend me to fur and artificial flowers!—in which the borders were marked out with lengths of ribbon, while monstrous rosettes of satin couched in the recesses of a jungle

of leaves."

If young married women must overdress, says Mr. Hichens—well, let them.

If dowagers decline to remember that the beauty of age lies not in its dignity, but in a rouged agility hedged about by all the colors of the rainbow, pity them and pass them by with averted face and tears of compassion. But don't overdress the

owy.' Our over-dressed English wa are often nothing more nor less than 'showy Some of us will lift up our hands in pious thankfulness when they cease to make themselves a living definition of an adjective that should be sacred to the world and the delight of the chrome-litho-graphic housemaid who trips along on a nday clutching fervently her guards-

Poc's Army Record. From the Washington Post.

Edgar Allan Poe, author and poet, accord-ing to the records of the War Department, enlisted as a private in the United States Army, served hearly two years with distinction-attaining the rank of sergeant-major-and was honorably discharged. His tinction—attaining the rank of sergeant-major—and was honorably discharged. His enlistment, which took place three years after Byron's death in Greece, was a boyish freak, prompted, perhaps, by reading books of military adventure. Poe served under the name of E. A. Perry, his right name coming into the record only in connection with his offer of a substitute. The emistment was at Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, May 25, 1827. Foe is described by Lieut, H. Griswoid, who enlisted him, as 22 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height, gray eyes, brown hair and fair completion. He was assigned to Rattery H. First Artillery, which was soon afterward transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. Nearly two years after entering the army Poe was advanced to the non-commissioned staff, having while at Fort Monroe shown ability that attracted attention. On April 14, 1879, he offered a substitute and was honorably discharged, having at that time the rank of sergeant-major. On July 1, 1839, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, and on March 5, of the following year was dismissed by order of couri-martial, having grown tired of military life and purtosely violated rules and regulations which he knew would cause his dismissal.

From the Memphis Scimite "Say, Jim." enquired an old darky out in school youth, "which travels de fastes', heat

or colless?

"I hadn't give de subjec' much ov ma attention," was the reply, "but I'd nacherly think thet col' 'ud travel de fastest on de count ov it bein' so ben'trafin.

"Yo' school l'arbit' didu' do you' no good dere, Jim," said the old man, with a patronizing air." Heat it travels er heap faster den col' do. You jest tak' dat fer a fac',"

"How yo' reckon dat out?"
"Jes diserway. Yo' dub't never hear ov nobody ketching heat, did yo'? But shore's yo' bo'n, chile, dey ken ketch col' mitey easy."

Mrs. Gallup Must Take the Consequences for Her Bacon-shakespeare Paper.

From the London Times.
Sin: I have no wish to be rude to Mrs. Gallan especially as she is an American lady, and I have the greatest respect for Americans, but she has made, in the name of Sir Francis Bacon, teriting charges against Queen reliableta and Interster which I believe to be absoluted ed by her, and she must take R. B. 1.

Baron Steuben- At the Grave near Utica of a Noted Country man of Prince Henry's.

Here where the flowers bloom In the fair spring, Breathing their sweet perfume

Where the birds sing-Sieeps the stout, sturdy one Where the trees bend;

Shoulder to friend. Here where the maple sobs Down the dark nave.

Sent forth to fight the foe,

Where the grim forest throbs O'er the lone grave-Sleeps the stout, sturdy one Best of his clan

Sent forth to fight the foe.

Man against man. UTICA, N. Y. HORACE SEYMOUR KRIAKE A HISTORY OF MOUNT VERNON. Facts About Washington's Home Com-

piled by Judge James B. Sener, The report of the Virginia Board of Visitors to Mount Vernon for 1901 as compiled by Judge James B. Sener, a member of the board, presents in compact form the entire history of the beautiful estate on the Potomac which came into George Washremained his home until he died there, just 102 years ago on Dec. 14 last. The chair of title to the estate from the time of the original grant to its passing into the possession of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union is presented in an extract from the writings of the late Dr J. M. Toner of Washington, who at the time of his death was one of the association's advisory members.

The estate, until taken over by the associ ation was always in the hands of the Washington family from the date of the grant of Lord Culpeper in 16/0, to John Washington, the great grandfather of President Washington. The original grant was of 5.000 acres to John Washington and Nicholas Spencer.

Soon after there was a division of the estate into two parcels of 2,500 acres each, the part between Dogue Run and Little Hunting Creek falling to John Washington. It included the site of the present Mount Vernon mansion and was known as the Hunting Creek Plantation.

Upon the death of John Washington the estate passed by devise to John's son, Lawrence. This was in January, 1877. Lawrence. This was in January, 1877. On the death of Lawrence the estate passed to Lawrence's son Augustine, the father of the great George. Augustine left the estate by will to his oldest son, Major Lawrence Washington, who was half brother to George and fourteen years his senior. and fourteen years his senior.

and fourteen years his senior.

Notwithstanding the fact that they were only half brothers and notwithstanding the disparity in their ages, there was between Lawrence and George the warmest brotherly affection. Lawrence was a progressive far-seeing man, active in business and in public life. He was interested in the manufacture of iron, both in Virginia and Maryland, and at the time of his death was President of the Ohio Company, of which he was one of the originators.

He served several terms in the House of Burgesses and was Adjutant-General, with the rank of Major, of the Northern District of Virginia. It was he who named

District of Virginia. It was he who named he estate Mount Vernon in honor of the English Admiral, Edward Vernon, under om he had served in the war against Lawrence died in 1752 and his remains

rest in the Mount Vernon vault near those of George Washington. His will provided that in the event of the death of his child Sarah without issue, to whom the estate was bequeathed, it was to go to his "beloved brother George." Sarah died soon after her father and thus it was that Mount after her father and thus it was that Mount Vernon became forever associated with the illustrious name of George Washington.
George Washington bequeathed the estate to his nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, to take effect on the death of Martha, George Washington's wife, who died May 21, 1802, in the room immediately over the one in which her husband had passed away less than three years before. Bushrod Washington in turn bequeathed the estate to his nephew John A. Washington, who died in 1832, leaving Mount Vernon

Bushrod Washington in turn bequeathed the estate to his nephew John A. Washington, who died in 1832 leaving Mount Vernon to his third child. John A. Washington, who became of age in 1831 and lived at Mount Vernon until April 6, 1858, when 200 acres of the estate, including the mansion, the tomb and the wharf passed to the Ladies' Association on payment of \$200,000. Speculators had repeatedly tried to get hold of the estate prior to that, offering much larger sums for it.

In 1887 the late Jay Gould bought thirty-three and a half acres that had belonged to the original Mount Vernon estate paying \$2,500 for it and transfering it for the sum of \$1 that day to the Mount Vernon of \$1 that day to the Mount Vernon

Association.

Judge Sener's exhaustive report, which shighly commended by Gov. Tyler of virginia in his last annual message, gives, in addition to the minute history of the estate, the entire legislative history of he Ladies' Association, its constitution and by-laws, the opinion-concurred in by Attorney-General Montague-of J Ranof compassion. But don't overdress the English girl.

"Most of us like a gay show, a picturesque pageant; and some of us love all that is beautiful. But beauty is not always nestled in the heart of elaboration.

"There is a dreadful word, one of the vulgarest words in the language—the word of the language of J Ranguage of J Rangu in a word about everything that laborious research could get together concerning the Washington family, Mount Vernon and the patriotic association that has Mount Vernon in charge, the whole being illuscated with portraits and maps of much

Professor Pearson's Reasons for Resigning.

historical value.

the penalty for his recent utterances upon the Bible and has resigned from the faculty of Northdist Episcopal Church. I am aware of the nature of the report the commuttee would make to the trustees, and I know that I would not be allowed to prolong my connection with the universisald Prof. Pearson last night. "It is quite that no direct pressure has been brought to be

spee of genuine butter with awe for its strength and reverence for its antiquity."

Massachusetts Democratic Politics. From the Basion Dally Adverti

Jostan Quincy has positively withdrawn his name from consideration as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the new Boston district W. A. Goston is to be the next Democratic can-didate for Governor, and the Democracy is to be railled into strength.

Josiah Quincy, in the meantime, is not retiring. His eyes are fixed on one of the rapid transit commission places. Oshkesh Surrendered to Satan.

From the Chicago Tribiane. OSUROSH. Wis., Feb. 11.—After fourtees Fears of close and diligent labor to save Oxinosh, the Salvation Army has given it up and retired from the field. The last service was held on Sunday evening, and after it the Army paried has and

To the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. T. Here's to a regiment, 131-d and true.
The Twestth, the Twistin, the giornus Twelth
To her Colonel and officers, add and new.
And her war scarred heroes, and a few.

As brave a group as the world ere knew, Secking her glory, not self. And here's to the men of her rank and file

The Twelfth, the Twelfth, the plotious Twelfth, in citizens' clothes not the latest style, For of this world's wealth they haven't a pile. But to death they will rush with a cheer and a smile, Seeking her giory, not seif. And here's to her sons who fighting fell.

The Twelfin, the Twelf h, the giorious Twelfin;
Long may their expirits historians tell.

How shoulder to shoulder they found full well.

In sortic and battle, 'mid scenes of hell. Seeking her glory, not self. And here's to New York, the Empire State,

Noble mother of glorious Twelfen: In Columbia's writare lies her fair, Her friends we love and her foes we have, Our seal for her will never abate. The glorious, fighting Twelfth.